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CENTRAL FAX CENTER****APR 30 2007****LISTING OF CLAIMS:**

1. (Previously presented): A non-invasive optical method for diagnosing internal bleeding or hemorrhage in a human body by detecting leaked blood comprising: administering a fluorescent compound parenterally; providing a light source having a light beam, wherein said light beam contains a wavelength absorbable by said fluorescent compound, wherein said light beam is illuminated at and transmitted through a thin layer of tissue into said human body; and after administering said fluorescent compound for a few minutes, analyzing a fluorescence signal produced from said fluorescent compound in said leaked blood for diagnosing the presence or absence of internal bleeding in said human body; wherein said thin layer of tissue, < 1 cm in thickness, is posterior fornix of vaginal wall, or rectal wall between the superior and inferior rectal valves.

2. (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein said leaked blood is selected from a group consisting of internal bleeding for gynecology, obstetrics, neonatology, surgery bleeding, post-surgery bleeding, emergency medicine, and veterinary medicine.

3. (Canceled)

4. (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein said light source has a wavelength between 400 nm and 800 nm.

5. (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein said fluorescence signal has a wavelength between 500 nm and 950 nm.

6. (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein said fluorescent compound has a dosage effective for producing the fluorescence signal.

7. (Original): The method of claim 6, wherein said dosage is in the range between 0.1 mg/kg and 10 mg/kg.

8. (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein said light source is a laser.

9. (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein said fluorescent compound is indocyanine green.

10. (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein said fluorescence signal is either an image or a spectral signal.

11. (Previously presented): A non-invasive optical device for diagnosing internal bleeding in human body by detecting leaked blood comprising: a fluorescent compound administered parenterally, but not limited to intravenous injection; a light source having a light beam, wherein said light beam contains a wavelength absorbable by said fluorescent compound, wherein said light beam is illuminated at and transmitted through a thin layer of tissue into said human body; and fluorescence detection means for analyzing a fluorescence signal produced from said fluorescent compound in said leaked blood for diagnosing the presence or absence of internal bleeding in said human body; wherein said thin layer of tissue, < 1 cm in thickness, is posterior fornix of vaginal wall, or rectal wall between the superior and inferior rectal valves.

12. (Previously presented): The device of claim 11, wherein said leaked blood is selected from a group consisting of internal bleeding for gynecology, obstetrics, neonatology, surgery bleeding, post-surgery bleeding, emergency medicine, and veterinary medicine.

13. (Canceled)

14. (Original): The device of claim 11, wherein said light source has a wavelength between 400 nm and 800 nm.

15. (Original): The device of claim 11, wherein said fluorescence signal has a wavelength between 500 nm and 950 nm.

16. (Original): The device of claim 11, wherein said fluorescent compound has a dosage effective for producing the fluorescence signal detectable by the fluorescence detection means.

17. (Original): The device of claim 16, wherein said dosage is in the range between 0.1 mg/kg and 10mg/kg.

18. (Original): The device of claim 11, wherein said light source is a laser.

19. (Original): The device of claim 11, wherein said fluorescent compound is indocyanine green.

20. (Original): The device of claim 11, wherein said fluorescence signal is either an image or a spectral signal.

21. (Original): The device of claim 11, wherein said light beam is guided with at least one optical fiber.

22. (Original): The device of claim 11, wherein said fluorescence detection means comprises at least one optical filter or optical grating.

23. (Previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein said thin layer of tissue is about 2 to 4 mm in thickness.

24. (Previously presented): The device of claim 11, wherein said thin layer of tissue is about 2 to 4 mm in thickness.

25. (Previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein said leaked blood is in the cul-de-sac of abdomen.

26. (Previously presented): The device of claim 11, wherein said leaked blood is in the cul-de-sac of abdomen.